## PARIS UNDER FIRE.

AN IRON HAIL ON THE DOOMED CAPITAL.

The Prussian Bombardment and Where the Shot Falls.

The Work of Ruin in Fifty Municipal Sections-Review of the Consequences.

PARIS, Jan. 10, 1871. "Nous sommes en plein bombardment." The ron hallstorm which commenced to fall upon our forts with the dawn of Friday, the 30th of December, was extended upon Thursday, the 5th of January, to two of our arrondissements, the Fifth and Fourteenth, and within the last forty-eight hours has descended with unsparing impartiality upon the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth arrondissements. Every one who is familiar with the map of Paris cannot fall to be aware that the Fourth arrondissement, which is called that of the Hotel de Ville, is not far from

THE CENTRE OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL. But for those to whom this noble city is unknown in detail it may not be uninteresting to learn that, according to the municipal division of Paris, it is distributed or parcelled out into twenty arrondisseints and thirty quarters. BUILDINGS SUBJECTED TO THE PIBE OF THE GER-MAN GUNS.

Confining myself for the present to those upon which the Prussian projectiles have hitherto fallen, I will enumerate the principal buildings which are this night subjected to the fire of our enemy. The Fourth arrondissement, called the Hotel de Ville, contains the "quarters" of (1) St. Merri, (2) St. Gervals, (3) the Arsenal, (4) Notre Dame. It is the very heart of Paris, and includes the two islands on the Seine, upon one of which stands the splendid edifica of the Cathedral Church of Notre Dame, the precise date of whose erection has not been accurately fixed. But it has been abundantly established that upon this very spot a votive altar was raised by the Romans to Jove-an altar of which the foundations were discovered in 1711, and transferred to the Palace des Thermes, one of the residences of the Roman Governor of Gaul, in which they have since been carefully preserved. Thousands of English visitors have curiously explored this ancien building and its still more interesting neighbor, the Hotel de Cluny. In the eyes of Parisiaus the Cathedral Church of Notre Dame, the subject of one of Victor Hugo's earliest and, in my opinion, noblest romances, has always appeared as sacred as West minster Abbey to the inhabitants of London or their ancient and superb Minster to the inhabitants of York. And this is the building within two hundred yards of which Prussian shells were last night

Turning now to the Fifth arrondissement let me at once state that it contains some of the most and storled spots within the French metropolis. Within it are situated the following quartiers:-1, St. Victor; 2, Jardin des Plantes 8, Val de Grâce; 4, Sorbonne. The Jardin des Plantes, or Zoological Garden of Paris, is well known to every stranger who ever passed a above all others, seems to keep fresh the memory of Louis XIII .- by no means the worst of French physicians, founded it in 1635. But the greatest glory which attaches to this garden of natural history is that, in 1739, the greatest naturalist whom the world has hitherto known, Buffon, was appointed to the functions of its superintendent.

in the rue St. Jacques, established by the First Na poleon, in the buildings of a convent of Benedictine nuns, is perhaps the most important school of milltary surgery in the world. In front of it stands the bronze statue of Baron Larrey, the Surgeon-in-Chief to the great Napelcon's armies, and declared by him in his will to be "the most virtuous man that I have ever known." At the foot of

LARREY'S STATUE stands this extract from Napoleon's will, and the bequest of 100,000 tranes, or £4,600, which those enlogistic words portended. It is true that within these last twenty years, and especially since the Crimean and American wars, the military surgery of Prance has not kept pace with that of England or the United States. But as a purely military hospital that of Val de Grace still occupies the feremost rank. Within its enclosure stands a church founded by Anne of Austria, the Opeen of Louis XIII, who after she had been married twenty-two years without issue, gave birth in 1838 to a son who after wards became Louis XIV. This church is sur unted by a lotty and conspicuous dome, which, within the last five days, has been a favorite point of aim for Prussian projectiles. WOUNDED PRUSSIANS PLACED IN THE HOSPITALS

Finding that many German shells tell in and about this assium of wounded Frenchmen, General Tro-chu caused them to be removed two or three days ago, and has since introduced into it the sick and wounded Prussians who are captives in Paris. Notification has been sent to the Prussians that the Hospital of Val de Grace is new filled with their own wounded compatriots, and within the last twenty-four hours the loity dome of its church has ceased to be a point de mire for Prussian shells But perhaps the most interesting building which the Fifth arrondissement contains is the famous Collège de la Sorbonne, which, founded in the thir teenth century as a school for ecclesiastics, became parent of the University of Paris, and conferred upon the Gallican Church dur and conferred upon the waincan Church during the middle ages a reputation for learning which they are far from having since sustained. In this school Cardinal Richelieu was educated, and here, is a magnificent church, of which he himself laid the foundation, his remains are intered. No one who has read Carlie's "History of the French Revolution" can have lorgotten that in 1789 Cardinal Richelieu's tomb was descrated by the mob, and that his head was neved delivered the stream mal Richelleu's tomb was desecrated by the mob, and that his head was peraded through the streets fixed on a pike. Little more than four years ago this head, which had been carefully preserved by the family of M. Armiz, was restored upon December 14, 1866, to the Cardinal's tomb, in the presence of the French Academy and other illustrious personages.

of the French Academy and other illustrious personages.

In the Sixth arronissement, that of Luxembourg. It contains among its quarters—1. The Odon; 2, the Monnaie; 3, Notre Dame des Champs; 4, St. Germain des Près. The theatre of the Odéon, situated as it is on the south side of the Beine, and given up in general to the representation of somewhat ponderous tragedies, has never been in favor with sight-seeing strangers. The magnificent Mini, or Monnaie, of Paris, which uprears its noble la; ade along the left bank of the Seine, in the neighborhood of the institute of France, cannot fail to have caught the ever of every visitor to Paris. The churches of St. Metrie, in the fourth, and of Notre Dame des Champs and St. Germani des Près, in the Sixth arrondissement, are too well known to archæologists and students of ecclesiastical arcintecture to merit further Jescription in this rapid survey. But it is impossible to look on the venerable pile of St. Germain des Pres, which is the abbey church of the most ancient monastic establishment in Paris—an establishment ments to establishment in Paris—an establishment which owed its origin to the son of Chovis, in the mixth century—without a pang of regret that, for the first time during its far extended existence, this storied building, in which Descartes is burled, should be a mark for destructive projectiles and a point de mire at which artalicrymen from across the Rhme should point their guns.

Rhine should point their guns.

The Seventy Aerondissement contains within its area the Paiais Bourbon, or Palace of the Legislative body, so well known to every English visitor who has gazed on its Greenan is, ade as it rears itself aloit at the end of the Pout de la Concorde, within this same arroudssement stands the famous Hotel des Invalides, under the glied dome of which repose the ashes of the Great Napoleon. It can scarcely be wondered that this conspicuous mark, so suggestive to Prussian minds of Jena and Armstadt, and of the days when Berlin was governed by a French marshal, should be a centre of attraction for Prussian shelis. Nor is the Ecole Militaire, which is also situated within the Seventh arrondissement, less likely to be hateful to German eyes. Originally founded for the gratuitous education of 500 sons for noblemen who had been killed in battle, the Ecole Militaire became subsequently the headquarters in Pairs of the Great Napoleon, and was converted by Napoleon III. Into an immense barracks for infantry, cavalry and artillery. Every stranger who visited Paris during the Exhibition of 1807 must have noticed the lordly length of its façade, as it stretches for hundreds of yards along the southern edge of the Champ de Mars, which was itself the site of the great Exhibition.

ON THE VERGE OF THE CITY.

I shall devote but lew words to the Fourteenth,
Priceenth and Sixteenth arrondissements. They lie
on the yerze or edge of the metropolis, behind the

Forts of Montrouge, Vauves and Issy, and awaken fewer historical and suggestive memories than the arrondissements nearer to the centre of the town, upon which I have dwelt with greater detail, within the Fourteenth arrondissement is included the most interesting of the many interesting cemeteries which Paris contains—Le Cunëtière du Mont Parnasse—and if, at a moment when death is riding upon every preeze, it were reasonable to expect men to be easily affected by solean sights, it would be difficult for any one to haunt the streets which lead to this last resting place of the dead, without being appalled by the multitude of coffins, and especially of children's coffins, which are daily carried to their last long home. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth arrendissements lie to the right and left of the Seine before it makes its exit from the enciente continue of Paris, at the spot which is called Le Point de Jour. It is into these last two arrondissements, and also into the Fourteenth, that the largest number of Prussian shells have hitherto fallen.

BESTRUCTION OF THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF PARIS.

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DESTRUCTION OF THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF PARIX.

It has seemed to me no inappropriate moment to recall to the minds of Englishmen the nature and historical monuments of the town upon which this fearful scourge of war is now failing so heavily. In a speech which, towards the end of last year, Mr. Lowe, our present Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered in England, he dwelt with much force upon the instability and insincerity of what appears to fallible mortals to be the most solid and firm-set national prosperity to which a State can attain. Within its long, extended, and ancient history, Paris has never heretorors been subjected by a population who were sick to death of the Great Napoleon and his conscriptions, and who welcomed the allies as their saviors and deliverers. Half a dozen shells which fell into the Chaussee d'Antin awakened among Parlsians a universal demand for capitiglation. But now, after six days and nights of heavy and unintermitted bombardment, which has already sent its shells into seven of our twenty arronuissements, and which, before another week has nown, may not improbably rain upon the whole city the fiery missiles, there ascends from every man, woman and child in Paris but one unanimous cry. It is in favor of the querre A Poutrance, of "war to the Knide," of undinching, indomitable, invincible resistance, to be sustained at the cost of the death of mothers and their babes, of weak women and helpiess children. It has always been my opinion that by bombarding Paris the Prussians would rather intensity and aggravate than weaken and diminish the spirit of Prench opposition. But I contiess I was not prepared to see the mingled insouciance and

DEPTH OF THE PARISIAN GHARACTER, which this firey ordeal has now made patent to every eye. Scarcely a moment either of the night or day now passes without bringing home to our ears the deep-voiced thunder of the artillery of our army. The sound of the heavy shells which the Pru

during the whole of last night the iron projectiles fell like snow flakes, I found NOT "HE SIGHTEST DISPOSITION TOWARDS TERROR OR SUBMISSION.

I conversed again and again with women who were living in houses over which some hundreds of shells have already passed, and who in some instances showed the great craters or holes produced by shells which had failen and buried themselves in their gardens. From all came the same answer, "We may be killed, but that is of little account. Only let Paris hold firm until la France has come to her rescue!" I had some apprenensions that towards the end of this present month our provisions would have been exhausted; but in the present temper of our population I believe and expect that Paris will endure, and endure cheerfully, such hardships and privations as was never before experienced by a city of this magnitude. We have as our governor, in General Trochn, a man who, though personally brave and honest, is unfit for the immense responsibility, in our four months of sustained agony we have hitherto produced no man who can lay any claim to the title of a great soldier.

Parisian Haffe.

But, in conclusion, it would be difficult for any one to use exaggerated or extravagant expressions while endeavoring adequately to command the attitude and bearing of the population of Parls. It is impossible, of course, for us to divine what is the purpose and meaning of the furious bombardment to which Paris is now being subjected. All reasonable and reflecting men believe that behind it the Prussians are engaged in some great military movement, directed against General Faidherbe in the north, or against General Faidherbe in the region of the Loire. But whatever be its object.

north, or against Generals Chanzy or Bourbaki in the region of the Loire. But whatever be its object and aim, of one thing, paradoxical though it may seem to them, the Prussian Generals may rest fully assured. By bombarding Paris the Prussians have taken the step of all others which was best calculated to intensify the hate and fire the courage of every living soul that Paris to-night contains.

### FAIDHERSE'S RUSE.

The Best Thing of the War.

A gentleman from Ronen, who arrived here today, tells a very charming story of the engagement in front of Arras the other day between Faidnerbe's army and the Prussians under Manteuffel. He said:-it has been thought throughout the whole Prussian army that the Mobiles know nothing but to run, and the French are too well aware of this current report. Faidherbe took advantage of the reputation of his Mobiles on the second day of the fight in this wise:—He caused the faces, hands and all the exposed flesh of the Mobiles to be painted black and the Mobiles to be habited as Turcos. The regular soluters of the march, on the contrary, were disguised as Mobiles, and the General, after putting this thesse upon his command, formed his time of battle with the Mobiles revitable in the front, wish the best and regular soldiers in reserve to support the exigences of any emergency.

The battle proceeded. The Prussians, always seeking the Mobiles, met the troops of the march disguised as such, fluding a warm reception and carerun, and the French are too well aware of this cur-

guised as such, finding a warm reception and carefully aveiding the spurious Mobiles disguised as Turcos, who are very inhospitable to the invaders. The consequence was that the efficiency of the army was greatly augmented—the lorce appeared appalling to the enemy, and a more clever ruse was employed than that known of the fabulous horse in the famous siege of Troy.

DISTINGUISHED AUSTRIAN FIELD MARSHAL IN CALIFORNIA.

[From the San Francisco Alta, Jan. 9.]

His Excellency the Baron Augustus von Yochmus,
a distinguished Austrian field marshal, arrived from
Australia by the Moses Taylor yesterday morning.
He has been travelling in the British colonies, &c., Australia by the Moses Taylor yesterday morning. He has been travelling in the British colonies, &c., and has everywhere been received with honor and special distinction. The Baron has led an eventful life. He went to Greece in 1827 and served till the end of the war, in 1829. After the accession of King Otho, in 1832, he was appointed captain of the general staff in the War Department. Later he joined the British auxiliary legion of Spain, and after several premotions was made heutenant colonel after the storming of the lines of the Sebastian. on May 5, 1836. He was afterwards promoted to a colonelcy, and subsequently made a general of brigade after the siege of Irun. He was appointed chief of staff of the Spainsh arms of Cantabria in 1837. He was sent by the British government on special military service to Constantinople in 1839. In 1840 he was made chief of staff of the combined Anglo-Austrian and Turkish army of the Lebanon, and was created at the same time by the Sultan a general of division and a Pacha. He served with distinction till the end of the campaign, and was alterwards decorated with the Russian Order of St. Anne, and received swords of honor from Queen Victoria and the Sultan. He was attached to the War Department in Constantinople from 1841 to 1848. After this he reentered the Austrian service, and was created an hereditary Barou of the Empire in 1860. He was appointed Field Marshal Leurenant in the Austrian army in July, 1866. The above particulars are gleaned from the British Foreign Office List for 1870. The Baron, now on his way to Europe, will make a brief stay in San Francisco.

The execution of Henry Welcome was the ninth hat has taken place in the State of Vermont. Only two citizens of New Orleans pay tax on over quarter of a million dollars' worth of real estate. The deepest excavation in the United States is said to be a copper mine near Lake Superior. It is 1,300

Judge W. P. Chilton, Grand Master of the Grand dge of Freemasons of Alabama, died at Montgo A man who claims to have walked eighty miles a day when he was seventy-six years old is now living in Maine at the age of 103.

in Maine at the age of ros.

The coldest weather reported in New England in recent times was on February 6 and 7, in 1855, January 11, 1859, February 8, 1861, and January 8,

A civil suit has been brought by the Yale student, Watson, against police officer Keily, of New Haven, to recover damages for clubbing him.

The question of holding a convention to amend the

constitution of Ohio is to be submitted to the pe of that State in the spring. Lecturing is not always profitable in the West. In Toledo, Ohio, recently, a leminine orator took fifteen dollars at the door and the fever and ague in the hall.

It is now thought probable that the University boat race next year will be a straight-away race and rowed at some other place than Worcester—very likely at Springfield.

Milly Jackson, a colored girl, sentenced at Wins-boro, S. C., to be hung on the 27th list., has been commuted by Governor Scott to four years! hard labor in the Penitentiary.

labor in the Penitentiary.

So intense was the frost at Ottawa, Canada, last Sunday night that the Free Press says the ice and frozen snow in every part of the city cracked with loud reports like those of heavy artillery. The best coal off was frozen and lamps were burst.

Kanass leads all the States in the average yield of corn, it being 43.4, followed by Nebraska, with 42.2, and California, 41.4. She also stands third in yield of wheat, barley, potatoes and hay, and seventh in buckwheat.

Keckuk, Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, numb 700, who occupy the Deep Fork country, west of the Arkansas, savs that they are going to build a large schoolhouse, and intend to "nve like white neonle."

BALLOONS AND CARRIER PIGEONS

The Part an American Played in Securing Gambetta's Escape from Paris.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH PARIS.

Vivid Description of the Aerial Flight from the Doomed City.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 31, 1870. The Postmaster General informs the public that his department has entered into arrangements for the conveyance of letters to Paris from the previnces The conveyance, it appears, is about to be accomplished in some mysterious manner, the details of which have not transpired. The charge for a single letter is fixed at one franc-twenty cents-one-fifth of which reverts to the Post Office, the remainder to MODE OF CORRESPONDENCE

will be maintained independent of the facilities afforded by carrier pigeons. In one of my late letters from Tours I fully explained the process of that correspondence-viz., that messages are limited, like these of the telegraph, to twenty words, the charge being fifty centimes per word-ten cents-or say two dollars per message. The service, I am as sured, works with wonderful regularity. As already mentioned, the messages are reduced by photo graphic process and despatched in triplicates-f. e., three pigeons are started separately, each carrying the same budget of news. If two pigeons are los there remains hope for the arrival of the third. Up to the beginning of this month forty-four messages were despatched, that is to say 132 pigeons, and only eight out of that number are missing.

BALLOONS AND PIGEONS. Each balloon brings a fresh batch of pigeons from Paris; six, eight, ten and even twenty have been brought at a time. In the letter referred to I alluded

communications which had been established be tween Paris and the provinces. From information gathered since then I learn that those communications had remained intact up to the last week in the month of September. Until the morning of the 25th of that month the government at Tours received regular messages from Paris. At that date how ever, all communications suddenly ceased, owing to the treasonable acts of an employé; another line had been sacrificed, when the military au thorities conceived the necessity of destroying sev

thorities conceived the necessity of destroying several bridges leading to the approaches of Paris, Cut off entirely from the outer world, the only means of communication appeared to be that of sailing through the air.

BALLOON TRAYEL INITIATED BY AN AMERICAN.

It will be remembered that M. Gambetta was one of the first to avail of that mede of travel, but it is probably not generally known that the initiative was due to an American. The first balloon was ordered by a gentleman who had been entrusted by the provisional government with the purchase of large quantities of rifies and other war materials. It had become imperative that, to effectually carry out instructions, he should leave Paris so soon as practicable. Orders for the manufacture of a balloon were issued at once, and on October 7 Mr. May, of New York, the gentleman referred to, was enabled to leave Paris, accompanied by his rirend Mr. Reynolos and two French gentlemen. Another balloon was in hand for the use of M. Gambetta, but the same was not in a sufficient state of forwardness at the date when the machine ordered by Mr. May was nearly finished.

MAY CEDES A FAVOR TO GAMBETTA.

was nearly finished.

MAY CEDES A FAVOR TO GAMBETTA.

Disappointed at the untoward delay, he sent for Mr. May, explained the urgency attaching to his departure, and, with that peculiar courtesy forming a prominent feature of M. Gambetta's character, he desired Mr. May to cede in his favor the right of using the first balloon that could be got ready, leaving the second for Mr. May, provided the change met his approval, and, moreover, with the distinct understanding that the government did not mean to usurp authority or precedence. USUTO AUTHORITY OF Precedence.
THE AMERICAN BALLOON PLACED AT THE MINISTER'S

THE AMERICAN BALLOON PLACED AT THE MINISTER'S DISPOSAL.

The American balloon, ready for use on the 5th of October, was placed at the disposal of M. Gambetta, butthe state of the weather inhibited his departure; hence the coincidence that both balloons left on the

same day.

THE DEPARTURE FROM FLACE ST. FIRREE.

The starting point was from the Place St. Fierre, Montmartre. The first to leave was M. Gambetta, accompanied by M. Spuiler, his private scoretary, and an experienced aeronaut, whose name I do not remember. Five minutes later the Americans gave the signal of "tet go" to a bedy of sturdy tars holding on the ropes. The car contained:—Charles W. May, Esq.: W. W. Reynolds, Esq.: M. Cazon, a young Frenchman, appointed to a sub-prefecture, and M. de Revellod, the aeronaut. They carried with them several hundred letters, despatch bags from the Legation of the United States and of the Netherlands Legation; also three baskets, contaming twenty carrier pigeons. three baskets, containing twenty carrier pigeons, and thirty bars of ballast. A large concourse of people witnessed the departure. The American Minister and many other American friends, resl-

and thirty bags of ballast. A large concourse of people witnessed the departure. The American riends, residents of Paris, had come to say goodby.

Scenes From Above.

Both balloons rose immediately to a height of about 800 yards. Bearing in a northwestern direction, the metropolis disappeared soon under their feet, and the travellers were immediately brought into unpleasant proximity of the Prussian camp. They distinctly observed signs of great commotion, and the Prussians lost no time opening fire on them. The drill of artillery, the evolutions of infantry—all could be distinguished very plainly, and without the aid of glasses. Unlans followed the trace in hopes of making a capture whenever the bullets of their comrades should take effect. The clattering of horses nurrying over hard roads grated on the ears of the travellers; the flashes of fire from the cannon's mouth became vivid; the whit of bullets very distinct. One of the passengers of M. Gambetta's car evidently considering the position critical, cheered lustily the Americans to hurry up. So up they went still further out of range of king William's fire-caters. While the exettement in the Prussian camp was evidently very great it formed a strange contrast to the serently and purity which surrounded the aeronauts. Martial law had not been promulated in the regions which they had then reached. The traveliers could afford to look down upon the vain attempts of the soldiers below them. If the Prussian King can ever be induced to venture on an aerial trip it would serve to teach his Majesty a wholesome lesson. It would afford him an opportunity more adequately to measure the powers of Providence.

The sons of Mars continued to fire, and kept up the pursuit for the space of forty minutes. In the meanthme both balloons kept company and gradually ascended nearly 2,000 yards. About one o'clock endeavors were made to effect a descent. Having neared, as they huagined, a viliage, the travellers resolved to ascertain first their whereabouts. At a distance of about 2

safety through the clouds. A few minutes more and they would land on terra firma.

Seeing a large open field before them there was no apprehension of not reaching the ground unnurt. Having previously asceramed from the inhabitants of a neighboring viriage that their landing could be effected without risk of seeing the enemy, they learned that the next railroad station was at the small city of Roye, in the Department of the Somne. The Mayor and the inhabitants were prodigious in attention upon the traveliers, and they took rest for the night under the hospitable roots of the notables of that city. The descent was effected at exactly four o'clock. They proceeded the next morning by rail to the city of Amiens, which they reached at an early hour, and where they had the satisfaction to meet Mr. Gambeita. His balloon had descended about half an hour earlier, at a few miles distant only, but under less happy circumstances.

Mr. May has been engaged in business at Paris since 1862, but subsequently was engaged in business in New York. Too much importance cannot be attached to the happy idea which induced Mr. May to undertake the aerial trip. It has furnished France the means of receiving from America that material aid to which allusion was made in the Herald of November 30, and to which I shall have occasion to reier in my letter of next week.

QUICK TRANSIT.

A Novel Road-Ours Without Wheels Gliding Over a Revolving Track.

The problem of rapid and safe transportation of

people from one end of this island to the other has not yet been solved, and is attended with many difficulties. A plan that would use the present streets without obstruction or danger has at least the advantage of economy over many schemes that have been proposed. General Imboden, of Richmond, Va,. claims to have invented and has taken steps to

A SUSPENDED CITY PASSENGER ROAD,

which in several important features is certainly novel. A model of his invention is now in the office of De Leon & Imboden, 90 Broadway, where the curious in such matters can see its mode of construc tion and operation. Without the aid of illustrations it is difficult to describe accurately the mechanism of this street road. The structure or carryingway is to be a wire suspension bridge, running the whole length of the city, supported by iron columns 100 feet apart, twenty-five feet high, resting upon granite pedestals on the line of the curbston both sides of the street. A light ornamental iron arch springs from the top of these columns, and, spanning the street, supports the iron piers over which the wire cables are stretched. One of these cables is over the axis of the street, the other two are half way between this and the supporting columns. Immediately under these cables and attached to them are the girders to which the tracks are suspended—one for the down trains and the other for those going up town. The track or roadway is the most striking novelty of the invention. It is composed of pairs of rollers similar to car-wheels, secured upon a suitable axie, which revolves upon ordinary triction rollers. This rotary track has its wheels ten feet apart and under it the cars are suspended by rails thirty-two feet long that glide over the rollers with perfect freedom and sarety. Six strong elliptic springs connect these rails with the cars and will insure a motion almost as soft as the undulations of a boat. The motive power is supplied by stationary engines located in buildings or under the streets. These engines are one mile apart and propel an endless wire cable or chain around light horizontal drums, sixteen feet in diameter. The attachment to the car is se simple that a boy ten years old can work it, and the cable is so constructed as not to be liable to get out of order or break; but if such an accident should occur, a new cable being ready, can be put in in a few minutes.

THE CARS

are intended to be thirty feet long and ten feet wide, columns. Immediately under these cables and at-

should occur, a new cable being ready, can be put in in a few minutes.

THE CARS

are intended to be thirty feet long and ten feet wide, divided into three compartments, and seating comfortably forty-two passengers each. They may be run singly or in trains, and safety at the rate of thirty miles an hou. The stations it is proposed to locate at about equal distances of half a mile apart; and, spanning cross streets, they will obstruct no business place. The bottom of the cars will swing sixteen feet above the surface of the street, thus clearing all the stages and wagons passing under them. General Imboden claims that the operation of the road will be almost noiseless and not likely to frighten horses. The whole structure is light, graceful and ornamental, and does not obstruct the street any more than telegraph poles, which, by the way, as well as lamp posts, may all be dispensed with along the line and this structure be used instead. The invention claims advantages over other pians proposed in these important particulars:—

THE ABSOLUTE SAFETY

of the passengers—the carrying capacity of the track being calculated to bear twelve times the weight of the passengers that can be placed into the cars.

Second—That his cars, hanging under the road, are brought several feet nearer the ground than is possible where the car is run upon its own wheels and over its track; sixteen feet being as high as people need go up stairs to get on the train.

Third—That by the use of a revolving track and friction reliers he has reduced friction to its minimum, and requires no more power to operate the trains than is necessary to overcome the resistance of the atmosphere and the vis inertiæ of the car or train.

of the atmosphere and the ris two the car or train.

Fourth—That a speed of one mile in two minute will require moderate power and be perfectly sale.

Firth—That as the same cable works trains in opposite directions at the same time no more power is required to operate a road up hill and down than on a dead level.

Sixth—That the structure occupying the middle of a street.

of a street,

CAN NEVER BE A NUISANCE
to foot passengers nor to the occupants of houses
along its line.

Seventh—That its working capacity is greater
than any road yet suggested, and may be increased
or diminished at pleasure as readily as a horse railroad can increase or reduce the number of its cars.

Eighth—That its cost will not be one-fifth of that of
an underground way, and it can be constructed from

Eighth.—That its cost will not be one-fifth of that of an underground way, and it can be constructed from one end of the city to the other in a single year.

Mayor Hall, John Foley and William R. Martin and others have been invited to investigate the merits of this scheme, and their conclusions either way will have great weight with the people of this city. The engineering problems involved in it are of easy and simple solution. The questions of its utility, cost and location most interest the public, and as these bring it in competition with all other planes they will doubtless be fully discussed. It is proper to add that with the single exception that it is above ground, it has not the slightest resemblance to the Greenwich street, and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railway in construction or operation.

## BROOKLYN ASSESSORS.

visors.

Board of Supervisors was held at noon yesterday in the Common Council chamber, City Hall, Brooklyn, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Assessors created by the death of the late Assessor John Dougherty, who died in the month of September, 1869. Also for the purpose of filling the position held by Assessor Martin Breen, whose term of office has expired. The salary attached to the office of Assessor is \$3,500. The terms of office are respectively seven years, in the place of Mr. Breen, and three years unexpired lease of the late Mr. Dougherty. Super isor OSBORN, Sixth ward, took the chair.

A communication was received from Mayor Kalbleisch, nominating Martin Breen for reappointment. Supervisor Howell moved the appointment of two tellers to take the vote by ballot.

Supervisor Johnson moved that they vote poce. It was seconded, but lost by a vote of 14 in the negative against 7 in the affirmative. The question then occurred on the original motion, which

The CHAIR appointed Messrs, Howell and Kollmeyer as tellers, and the Clerk called the names of

meyer as teners, and the Cierk caned the names of the members, each of whom voted, as his name was called, yea or nay.

Supervisor Howell announced the total vote to be 21—yeas 13 and nays 8.

Supervisor Johnson thought a two-third vote was necessary to confirm a nomination of the Mayor in a vacancy in the Board of Assessors.

The Chair read an opinion of the Corporation Counsel to the effect that under the amended stantes

statutes

A MAJORITY OF THE VOTES ONLY WAS NECESSARY
to confirm the nomination of Assessor.
Supervisor Johnson said that he had voted for
Mr. Breen, although that gentleman had been of
opposite politics to him, because he believed and
knew Mr. Breen to be an honest and trustworthy
official, in whom the interests of the taxpayers
would be safe; but he thought that it was understood that the Mayor would have exercised the
same magnanimity by nominating for the short
term equally as honest a republican as Mr. Breen,
who is a democrat.

cation to submit.

Pending the return of said committee an adjournment of the meeting was had and the democratic members met in caucus in the Corporation Counsel's

The Board proceeded to ballot with the following result:—Yeas, 8: nays, 14. Lost,

The name of William Bryan, democrat, was next received in nomination, The result of the ballot was:—Yeas, 17; nays, 4. Carried. Mr. Bryan's nomination was confirmed.

Supervisor Newman moved that the nomination of Mr. Bryan date from January 1, 1871. Objections were raised and he withdrew his motion. The same gentieman said that there seemed to be some doubt as to

in the nomination of Mr. Breen, therefore he moved a reconsideration of the same, in order that the Mayor may be requested to send in that name. This motion was rescinded subsequently at the request of Mr. Newman, and Mr. Breen's nomination was

made unanimous.

Among the city officials present in the City Hail were Register Hugh McLaughin, Street Commissioner Fury, Auditor O'Brien, Levi Faron, Assistant District Attorney; Corporation Counsel De Witt, Justices Delmar, Riely, Waish and Buckley; Supermetendents of the Poor Foran and Corr, Aldermen Dunne, Clancy, Coffee, Boggs, Burrows; Fire Commissioners Tyburn and Corboy, and other equally interested gentlemen connected with the management and running of the municipal machine of Brooklyn.

Nose, that picturesque bluff on the Hudson river, is being sacrificed to the genius of the age. Its rook abounds in sulphulous pyrites, and the oll of vitriol manufacturers are blowing St. Anthony's Nose in a way no nose can stand. Extensive sulphurle acid works occupy an island near to roast the ore on the

PRIM'S FUNERAL.

The Murdered Marshal Borne from His Home to the Church.

How the Body Looked as It Laid in State-Organization and Route of the Procession-The Carriage in Which He Was Shot-His War Chargers and Sword-Social Disorganization and Sad Reminiscences.

MADRID, Jan. 1, 1871. Madrid begins the new year with a funeral. The ocasion was solemn, the concourse large, and all to pay a tribute to the dead Prime Minister, General Prim. one in every way worthy of his high station. The procession was long and brilliant, with uniforms; but it was not what had been set down on the cards for the opening day of the year.

Instead of a "live king" the public was treated to a dead hon.

LYING IN STATE.

The body lay in state in the Ministry of War.

The office occupies a grand and showy building on high ground which dominates the paseos and the Prado. It is called the Palace of Buenavista and was built and given by the city of Madrid to the profligate Godov, the King's favorite—the Spanish Buckingham, in short-surnamed the Prince of the Peace, the man who signed the treaty of 1795 with

WAITING FOR THE REMAINS.

The crowd assembled at an early hour in the street of Alcaia that fronts the terraced grounds of the War Office and in the grounds themselves. There were troops drawn up in close rows all the

There were double rows of the orphans under the charge of each parish: there were priests in plenty. and here and there a pair of ecclesiastical function aries poising over their bared and tonsured heads some kind of a big black velvet extinguisher, embroidered with gold and mounted on a pole. I don't know what it is, or what it is for; but it seems to be considered the right thing for a funeral.

The orphans all bore great candles as tall as themselves, and stood ready to light them when the time came for the procession to move.

IN THE HALL OF DEATH. Within, the saloons of the Palace were crowded with the invited, all anxious to look on the still face of the man who but a week ago held all Spain in his grasp.

The corpse looked natural. It had been embalmed by the modern method of injecting the jugular vein, and with skill enough to avoid the ghastliness that so often follows the operation.

THE COPPIN.

It lay in a handsome bronzed and gold casket, resting on massive golden feet. I was glad to see that it was not blue, or scarlet or white, like most Spanish coffins, which, as a general rule, remind the intutored observer of an exaggerated bonbonnière. It stood on a raised platform, with candles burning about it. On top lay the General's hat and the sword he wore at the Moorish victory of Los Castillejos, which gave him his title of Marquis. THE FAMILY.

The hour of the ceremony was fixed for twelve, noon, but, as usual, it was much behind time. The invited mourners crowded more and more. The family were not visible; the continental system kinder than our own, allows them the comfort of privacy and rest at the last moments. Madame Prim insisted on breaking through this custom and taking a farewell look at her husband's body. Her request was unwisely acceded to, but before she could reach the comin she fainted and was taken pack to her room insensible.

There were some Italian officers present, among them General Crespo, sent by the new king from Carthagena in advance of his coming to represent him in the last tributes to the grave, earnest man to whom he owes his crown.

whom he owes his crown.

THE PROCESSION IN MOTION.

It was after one o'clock when the procession formed and started. An order of the War Department fixed the line of procession. The Civil Guard, dismounted (the gendarmerie of Spain), led the

The orphans came next, with lighted tapers; the smaller ones, who came last, often breaking into a run as fast as their little legs would carry them, to fill up the gaps that widened between them and

their precursors.

The priests, with larger candles, and the incense bearers came next and after them the hearse, a showy structure of black, respiendent with gold and plumes, drawn by six black horses, led by lackeys

plumes, drawn by six black horses, led by lackeys of the Palace.

The six cords of the pall were borne by two officers of the army, lieutenant generals, two exministers, of whom on-was Selvela, and two of the deputies to the Sovereign Cortes.

officers of the army, licutemant generals, two exministers, of whom one was Selveia, and two of the deputies to the Sovereign Cortes.

A crowd of porters of the government buildings and the servants of the deceased came after, two of these latter leading two magnificent gray horses, the battle chargers of the general. The animals were in complete war-harness, but with black crape bound over the saddles.

The general's ceach followed next, the thinds were drawn up to conceal its emptiness. Perhaps more interest centred on what followed than on any one feature of the procession.

The vehicle in which he levelved his death wounds. The glasses were shivered, there were stains of powder-smoke on the door panels, and the upright framework of the door and window on the right side were riddled with a dozen builetholes. The lining was pierced and spotted in many places, and on the sides and back there were a few jagged holes where the bails had made their exit. All the glasses were shattered. The front ones, which are of a circular shape, must have been broken by the concussion, otherwise the escape with his life of the Adjutant Moya, who sat on the marrow supplementary front seat, was simply an interposition of Providence.

At every hait, and the line came to a stop every minute or two, there was a rush of people to peer in at the broken door and finger the splintered holes. The carriage in its mute eloquence told the whole story of the crime of the Calle del Turco.

The programme grouped them after a fashion, but practically they were sadly mixed up, and they went past in a straggling trail, their overcoats buttoned up to their throats to hide their dress coats and keep out the nipping winter air. About one-fourth, I should think, were smoking, while the frosty breath of the rest gave them the appearance of doing the same thing.

ame thing.

The deputies to the Cortes brought up the rear of

same thing.

The deputies to the Cortes brought up the rear of this section, and they were succeeded by the Regent and his Cabinet, on toot, followed by the members of the diplomatic body, also walking. I missed the face of the American Minister at first, but when near the Church of Atocha I learn that he slipped through the file of soldiers that lined the latter part of the way and joined the rest.

The line of march lay for a short distance down the street of Alcala, and then turned to the right into the Saloon of the Prado, as the shady summer promenade of Madrid is called, past this, past the great museum where the wonderful Murilios are hung, and down the walk of the Sotanical Gardensand the bare and houseless road of Atocha to the church of the same name.

The Church of Atocha.

The church and the hospital of the invalids form a clump of buildings lying on a bluff far out from the town, and flanked on one side by the Sonthern Railway station, and on the north by the observatory on a higher hill. Here the more aged army fossils are kept and fed while alive and buried when dead.

THE GUARD OF HONOR.

A guard of these decrepit and maimed ve erans met the body and received it at the entrance to the church.

Only a few of those in the line of procession were able to squeeze into the cramped edifice. The coffin was carried in and placed on its state The cofiln was carried in and placed on its state bier.

A ceremonial mass was sung, the Regent leading the functions on behalf of the nation. There were some fine voices in the choir, and the music rolled out from the grated loft that walled them in, and niled the church with a volume of melody.

There was the usual ceremonial ritual of the Catholic Church—the robes, the altar, the tapers, the incense and the solemn tinking of the little bell that told of the elevation of the host.

BENEDICITE.

At length it was over, and the procession dis-persed, leaving the body in charge of a goard of honor composed of the invalids of the hospital.

honor composed of the invalids of the hospital.

ADIEUS.

The face of the deceased remained exposed, and a throng has passed into the church all the atternoon to look their last on Don Juan Prim. The body remains in state until Tuesday, two days hence, when it will be interred in the vault prepared for it. There will be no special ceremonial for this, the funeral services and the burial being two distinct matters on the peninsula.

on the peninsula.

MOURNFUL ANTECEDENTS—SAD SEQUENCES.

So ends the HERALD'S record of an assassination which will serve as a pendant to those of Henri Quatre, the Duc de Berri and President Lincoln, and rank among the few successful deadly works of the knife or builet. One might almost count those of the Christian era on bis lingers. But, nahke Jannes Clement. Rayashan

and Booth, the assessins of the President of the Council are as yet untracked. They may be still found out but I doubt it. The failure of the government to bring the criminals to justice and the garote, following on the ununished assassinations of the Governor of Barges and of young Manuel Azcarraza, make up a damning record for the spanish police system. It can read your letters bribe your servants, "dog" the steps of your wite, your reputed mistress or yourself, but it is powerless to hunt down the murderer.

That the assassins of Prim were bold is proved by the success of their deed. That they were mimerous is proved by the machinery they employed and the builet holes they made in the wood of the coach or the flesh of the victim. That they were defant and determined in their execution of a plan deeply laid and well carried out may be interred from an anonymous letter said to have been to-day received by the afflicted Duchess de Frim, which simply says:—"We are well satisfied with the success so lar of our work, and will continue it without flagging."

The death of the Prime Minister has not made much impression on the public mind, at-least not outwardle. There was no suspension of theatrical or operatic performances. A decree of the Regent's orders that mourning be worn by the army on the 1st, 3d and 4th days of January. The arches and decorations begun for the King's advent have been discontinued. The English and American Ministers have postponed their projected entertuinments for a week or so,

Feyond this, nothing. I have talked with many, and can find but little genuine sympathy for the victum. Assassination is so legitumate a part of the social machinery of Spain that it loses much of its criminality in native eyes. The club loungers shrug their shoulders and wonder whose turn will come next. I have heard bets that the Duke of Aosta will be shot bejore he reaches the Cortes, offered and taken by the same men who waged that fewer a would dut of his wounds, while the morning's Official dearette had it in

Gazette and it in black and white slightly wounded.

Appropriate the property of this, it is now semi-officially confessed that General Prim knew himself to be mortally injured from the first, and took all his measures accordingly, but that policy required a course of concealment of his real condition.

#### ROME AFTER THE FLOOD.

#### Repairing Damages in the Holy City.

American Aid and Generous Yankee Donations-Street Scenes and Metropolitan Confusion-Britons to the Rescue-His Holiness in Luck, and Restitution by I aly.

At length we have got rid of the yellow waters of the Tiber, but not of the yellow mud which accompanied them; and as to getting dry again, I do not know when that will be accomplished, if it ever is, for it continues raining mercilessly, and even if it were to be as bright overhead as during a Roman summer, the continuous outpouring of water from the underground cellars and magazines, now going on by means of pumps and hydraulic inventions of all sorts, will make extemporized canals of the Corso and other recently flooded streets for some

SERIOUS DAMAGES.

time to come.

The damage done during this s are of watry siege is truly enormous, and many a erchants, especially In the Corso, have been so utterly ruined that it will be impossible for them to continue business. The subscriptions which have already been generously initiated here, and will be contributed to in all the great cities of Italy, will suffice to re-establish the minor sufferers of Trastevere or Borgo in their petty household stuffs, and perhaps start them snew on a better footing than they possessed before the calamity; but for the class of tradesmen like Cagiati or Massoni, in the Corso, whose losses may be valued at from \$20,000 to \$100,000 each, there is no hope of a total, or even partial, recovery of damages. .

LOSS OF LIFE. Fortunately the ascertained loss of life is as yet moderate, but disastrous accounts are expected from the surrounding campagna as soon as the retiring waters shall have revealed now many victims the mundation has made among the shepherds and agricultural laborers on the broad banks of the Tiper and Anto.

SCENES ON THE CORSO.

The Corso has become a sort of fair ground for broken furniture and wrecked property of all sorts, all the occupants of shops having been busy for the last two or three days in getting the mud out of their premises and separating such goods as are still worth preserving from these which are hopelessly destroyed. Heterogeneous masses of solled property are thus

heaped up before every store, and, as land wreck-

ers, ahas pilferers and plunderers, have not been

wanting to profit by the general disaster, cords are now drawn across the corso quarter at each end to prevent public circulation, and National Guards prevent public circulation, and National Guards mount guard, with their muskets, before each shop or two, to protect what miserable remnants the water has spared.

Jewellers and goldsmiths are anxiously straining the mud on their floors through linen sheets and hair sieves to detect wandering fragments of their stock in trade, and haberdashers are wringing the water out of packets of linen and parcels of gloves; but seen articles as sliks, veivels, milliperry, clocks and watches, fancy articles of all descriptions exposed for sale for Christmas and New Year's presents, and the mass of playthings prepared for children on the Betana, or Tweifth Night, besides pictures, photographs and stationary, have been hopelessly damaged and are thrown out in dirty heaps into the middle of the street.

What are these poor snopkeepers to do to meet their bitls? The Chamber of Commerce has published a prorogation of liabilities, but this is only a palliative measure.

American charity and practical aim.

The American residents and visitors in Rome took the initiative in a floeral colection for the sufferers, amounting, I am told, to about 12,000 lire, and committee was appointed, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Nevin and the United States Consul, Mr. Armstrong, for the administration of the funds.

The Children of St. Augustin.

On the 30th the British colony made a similar demonstration, and a meeting for the purpose took place at the residence of the British Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Clarke Jervoise, who subsequently paid nearly 8,000 francs to Messrs, Plowden, bankers, for the use of the committee of ald.

NATIVE ARISTOCRACY.

The Roman nobility have already opened their purses, headed by Prince Torionia with a sum of 2,000 francs.

Windfall, For Fife Pope. mount guard, with their muskets, before each sho

The Roman nobility have already opened their purses, headed by Prince Torionia with a sum of 2,000 francs.

A WINDFALL FOR THE FOPE.

It is not yet known what Pius IX, means to do for his quondam subjects in their urgent distress, but it is satisfactory to reflect that if his Holiness is disposed to be generous he will not be without the means, as on Christmas day the Italian government ordered the restitution of the 5,000,000 lire, stated to be the Pope's private property derived from the Catnolic contributions, or Peter's pence, which were found in the Pontifical treasury when the Italians took possession of Rome. Pio Nono is, therefore, in funds, Illiherto he has devoted 23,000 line to the reflet of the sufferers, through the agency of the parish curates, who are going from house to house to ascertain the lose sustained by each inimate.

The ITALIAN TROOPS AT WORK.

The courageous and energetic conduct of the Italian soldiers is recognized on all sides and by all political parties, and it is acknowledged that, with the very insufficient means and appliances at the command of the ecclesiastical government, the calamity would have been much more formidable if it had occurred before the change of régime. But as a similar meteorological combination in the

training would have been much more forminable it had occurred before the change of regime. But as a similar meteorological combination in the atmosphere may at any moment produce a repetition of the inundation which has not desoiated Rome, it behoves the Italian government, now that it has assumed the command here, to mitiate a system of works on a vast scale by which the city may be protected in future from such destructive trruptions.

# MILK MANUFACTORY IN WORCESTER, MASS.

Wilk Manufactory in Whecester, Mass.

[From the Worcester Gazette, Jan. 24.]

Worcester people have generally had cause to congratulate themselves that, although living in a large city, its "rich and rural" surroundings were such that the milk supplied to their lables was above suspticion, and that their milkmen were above reproach, or, at most, that a faint infusion of pump water was the extent of its adulteration. But a case was developed in the Municipal Court this morning the recital of which will set many people to thinking, and produce, in one man's customers at least, sensations far from pleasant. Lyman H. Whipple said he belonged in Shrewsbury, was arrested for keeping adulterated milk and for selling the same. He has had a place of business on Front street, and employed two or three hands in his "milk faciory," who appeared as witnesses against him. They state that he has a room fitted up with a great tank or can, holding 180 galions, into which the good milk is put, but that every time it is filled forty gallons of a mixture of burned molasses, chalk, sait and water is put in and the whole is mixed together and sold as genuine country milk. The business has been thus conducted for some time, at the customers receiving their share of the "milk," except a few who furnished small cans to be filled with the milk of one cow, for children. The doors of the establishment were kept locked and the business was conducted in as private a manner as possible. The examination resulted in finding Wainpie guilty on both charges—of keeping and selling—and he was fined flifty dollars and costs of each complaint, which he paid and departed.